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HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR — VIRG.

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Meſſieurs RICHARDS and COMPANY,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Copy of a Memorial and Remonſtrance, lately preſented to the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, now ſitting, and you will much oblige many of your Readers, particularly your humble Servant, J. J.

To the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* VIRGINIA.

A MEMORIAL and REMONSTRANCE.

WE the ſubſcribers, citizens of the ſaid Commonwealth, having taken into ſerious conſideration, a Bill printed by order of the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, entitled, "A Bill eſtabliſhing a Proviſion for Teachers of the Chriſtian Religion," and conceiving that the ſame, if finally armed with the ſanctions of a law, will be a dangerous abuſe of power, are bound as faithful members of a free State, to remonſtrate againſt it; and to declare the reaſons by which we are determined. We remonſtrate againſt the ſaid Bill,

BECAUSE, We hold it for a fundamental and undeniable truth, "that religion or the duty which "we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharg-"ing it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence*." The religion then of every man muſt be left to the conviction and conſcience of every man; and it is the right of every man to exerciſe it as theſe may dictate. This right is in its nature an unalienable right. It is unalienable, becauſe the opinions of men, depending only on the evidence contemplated by their own minds, cannot follow the dictates of other men: It is unalienable alſo, becauſe what is here a right towards men, is a duty towards the Creator. It is the duty of every man to render to the Creator ſuch homage, and ſuch only, as he believes to be acceptable to him; this duty is precedent, both in order of time, and in degree of obligation, to the claims of civil ſociety. Before any man can be conſidered as a member of civil ſociety, he muſt be conſidered as a ſubject of the Governor of the Univerſe: And if a member of civil ſociety, who enters into any ſubordinate aſſociation, muſt always do it with a reſervation of his duty to the general authority; much more muſt every man who becomes a member of any particular civil ſociety, do it with a ſaving of his allegiance to the Univerſal Sovereign. We maintain therefore, that in matters of religion, no man's right is abridged by the inſtitution of civil ſociety; and that religion is wholly exempt from its cognizance. True it is, that no other rule exiſts, by which any queſtion which may divide a ſociety, can be ultimately determined, but by the will of the majority; but it is alſo true, that the majority may treſpaſs on the rights of the minority.

BECAUSE, If religion be exempt from the authority of the ſociety at large, ſtill leſs can it be ſubject to that of the Legiſlative Body. The latter are but the creatures and vicegerents of the former. Their juriſdiction is both derivative and limited. It is limited with regard to the co-ordinate departments; more neceſſarily is it limited with regard to the conſtituents. The preſervation of a free government requires, not merely that the metes and bounds which ſeparate each department of power be invariably maintained; but more eſpecially, that neither of them be ſuffered to overleap the great barrier, which defends the rights of the people. The rulers who are guilty of ſuch an encroachment, exceed the commiſſion from which they derive their authority, and are tyrants. The people who ſubmit to it are governed by laws made neither by themſelves nor by an authority derived from them, and are ſlaves.

BECAUSE, It is proper to take alarm at the firſt experiment on our liberties. We hold this prudent jealouſy to be the firſt duty of citizens, and one of the nobleſt characteriſtics of the late revolution. The freemen of America did not wait till uſurped power had ſtrengthened itſelf by exerciſe, and entangled the queſtion in precedents. They ſaw all the conſequences in the principle, and they avoided the conſequences by denying the principle. We revere this leſſon too much, ſoon to forget it. Who does not ſee that the ſame authority which can eſtabliſh Chriſtianity, in excluſion of all other religions, may eſtabliſh, with the ſame eaſe, any particular ſect of Chriſtians, in excluſion of all other ſects? That the ſame authority which can force a citizen to contribute threepence only of his property for the ſupport of any one eſtabliſhment, may force him to conform to any other eſtabliſhment, in all caſes whatſoever?

BECAUSE, The Bill violates that equality which ought to be the baſis of every law; and which is more indiſpenſible, in proportion as the validity or expediency of any law is more liable to be impeached. If "all men are by nature equally free and independent †," all men are to be conſidered as entering into ſociety on equal conditions, as relinquiſhing no more, and therefore retaining no leſs, one than another, of their rights. Above all are they to be conſidered as retaining an "*equal* title to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of con-"ſcience ‡." Whilſt we aſſert for ourſelves a freedom to embrace, to profeſs, and to obſerve the religion which we believe to be of divine origin, we cannot deny an equal freedom to thoſe, whoſe minds have not yet yielded to the evidence which has convinced us. If this freedom be abuſed, it is an offence againſt God, not againſt man: To God therefore, not to men, muſt an account of it be rendered. As the Bill violates equality by ſubjecting ſome to peculiar burdens; ſo it violates the ſame principle, by granting to others peculiar exemptions. Are the Quakers and Menoniſts the only ſects who think a compulſive ſupport of their religions unneceſſary and unwarrantable? Can their piety alone be intruſted with the care of public worſhip? Ought their religions to be endowed, above all others, with extraordinary privileges, by which proſelytes may be enticed from all others? We think too favorably of the juſtice and good ſenſe of theſe denominations, to believe, that they either covet pre-eminencies over their fellow-citizens, or that they will be ſeduced by them, from the common oppoſition to the meaſures.

BECAUSE, The Bill implies, either that the Civil Magiſtrate is a competent judge of religious truth; or that he may employ religion as an engine of civil policy. The firſt is an arrogant pretenſion, falſified by the contradictory opinions of rulers in all ages, and throughout the world: The ſecond an unhallowed perverſion of the means of ſalvation.

BECAUSE, The eſtabliſhment propoſed by the Bill is not requiſite for the ſupport of the Chriſtian religion. To ſay that it is, is a contradiction to the Chriſtian religion itſelf; for every page of it diſavows a dependence on the powers of this world: It is a contradiction to fact; for it is known that this religion both exiſted and flouriſhed, not only without the ſupport of human laws, but in ſpite of every oppoſition from them; and not only during the period of miraculous aid, but long after it had been left to its own evidence, and the ordinary care of Providence: Nay it is a contradiction in terms; for a religion not invented by human policy, muſt have preexiſted and been ſupported, before it was eſtabliſhed by human policy. It is moreover to weaken in thoſe who profeſs this religion, a pious confidence in its innate excellence, and the patronage of its author; and to foſter in thoſe who ſtill reject it, a ſuſpicion, that its friends are too conſcious of its fallacies, to truſt it to its own merits.

BECAUSE, Experience witneſſeth, that eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments, inſtead of maintaining the purity and efficacy of religion, have had a contrary operation. During almoſt fifteen centuries, has the legal eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity been on trial. What have been its fruits? More or leſs in all places, pride and indolence in the clergy; ignorance and ſervility in the laity; in both ſuperſtition, bigotry, and perſecution. Inquire of the teachers of Chriſtianity for the ages in which it appeared in its greateſt luſtre; thoſe of every ſect point to the ages prior to its incorporation with civil policy. Propoſe a reſtoration of this primitive ſtate, in which its teachers depended on the voluntary rewards of their flocks; many of them predict its downfal. On which ſide ought their teſtimony to have greateſt weight, when for, or when againſt their intereſt?

BECAUSE, The eſtabliſhment in queſtion is not neceſſary for the ſupport of civil government. If it be urged as neceſſary for the ſupport of civil government, only as it is a means of ſupporting religion; and it be not neceſſary for the latter purpoſe, it cannot be neceſſary for the former. If religion be not within the cognizance of civil government, how can its legal eſtabliſhment be ſaid to be neceſſary to civil government? What influence, in fact, have eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments had on civil ſociety? In ſome inſtances they have been ſeen to erect a ſpiritual tyranny on the ruins of the civil authority; in many inſtances they have been ſeen upholding the thrones of political tyranny; in no inſtance have they been ſeen the guardians of the liberties of the people. Rulers, who wiſhed to ſubvert the public liberty, may have found an eſtabliſhed clergy convenient auxiliaries. A juſt government, inſtituted to ſecure and perpetuate it, needs them not. Such a government will be beſt ſupported by protecting every citizen in the enjoyment of his religion, with the ſame equal hand, which protects his perſon, and his property, by neither invading the equal rights of any ſect, nor ſuffering any ſect to invade thoſe of another.

BECAUSE, The propoſed eſtabliſhment is a departure from that generous policy, which, offering an aſylum to the perſecuted and oppreſſed of every nation and religion, promiſed a luſtre to our country, and an acceſſion to the number of its citizens. What a melancholy mark is the Bill of ſudden degeneracy? Inſtead of holding forth an aſylum to the perſecuted, it is itſelf, a ſignal of perſecution. It degrades from the equal rank of citizens all thoſe whoſe opinions in religion do not bend to thoſe of the Legiſlative Authority. Diſtant as it may be, in its preſent form, from the Inquiſition, it differs from it only in degree. The one is the firſt ſtep, the other the laſt, in the career of intolerance. The magnanimous ſufferer under this cruel ſcourge in foreign regions, muſt view the Bill as a beacon on our coaſt, warning him to ſeek ſome other haven, where liberty and philanthropy, in their due extent, may offer a more certain repoſe from his troubles.

BECAUSE, It will have a like tendency to baniſh our citizens. The allurements preſented by other ſituations are every day thinning their number. To ſuperadd a freſh motive to emigration, by revoking the liberty which they now enjoy, would be the ſame ſpecies of folly, which has diſhonored and depopulated flouriſhing kingdoms.

BECAUSE, It will deſtroy that moderation and harmony which the forbearance of our laws to intermeddle with religion has produced among its ſeveral ſects. Torrents of blood have been ſpilt in the old world, by vain attempts of the ſecular arm to extinguiſh religious diſcord, by proſcribing all differences in religious opinion. Time has at length revealed the true remedy. Every relaxation of narrow and rigorous policy, wherever it has been tried,

* *Declaration Rights, Art.* 16.

† *Declaration Rights, Art.* 1. ‡ *Art.* 16.

has been found to aſſuage the diſeaſe. The American theatre has exhibited proofs, that equal and complete liberty, if it does not wholly eradicate it, ſufficiently deſtroys its malignant influence on the health and proſperity of the State. If, with the ſalutary effects of this ſyſtem under our own eyes, we begin to contract the bounds of religious freedom, we know no name that will too ſeverely reproach our folly. At leaſt let warning be taken at the firſt fruits of the threatened innovation. The very appearance of the Bill has transformed "that Chriſtian forbearance, love and charity," which of late mutually prevailed, into animoſities and jealouſies, which may not ſoon be appeaſed. What miſchiefs may not be dreaded, ſhould this enemy to the public quiet, be armed with the force of a law?

BECAUSE, The policy of the Bill is adverſe to the diffuſion of the light of Chriſtianity. The firſt wiſh of thoſe who enjoy this precious gift, ought to be that it may be imparted to the whole race of mankind. Compare the number of thoſe who have as yet received it, with the number ſtill remaining under the dominion of falſe religions; and how ſmall is the former? Does the policy of the Bill tend to leſſen the diſproportion? No: It at once diſcourages thoſe, who are ſtrangers to the light of revelation from coming into the region of it; and countenances, by example, the nations who continue in darkneſs, in ſhutting out thoſe who might convey it to them. Inſtead of levelling as far as poſſible, every obſtacle to the victorious progreſs of truth, the Bill, with an ignoble and unchriſtian timidity, would circumſcribe it, with a wall of defence, againſt the encroachments of error.

BECAUSE, Attempts to enforce by legal ſanctions, acts obnoxious to ſo great a proportion of citizens, tend to enervate the laws in general, and to ſlacken the bands of ſociety. If it be difficult to execute any law which is not generally deemed neceſſary or ſalutary, what muſt be the caſe, where it is deemed invalid and dangerous? And what may be the effect of ſo ſtriking an example of impotency in the government, on its general authority?

BECAUSE, A meaſure of ſuch ſingular magnitude and delicacy ought not to be impoſed, without the cleareſt evidence that it is called for by a majority of citizens: And no ſatisfactory method is yet propoſed, by which the voice of the majority in this caſe may be determined, or its influence ſecured. "The "people of the reſpective counties are indeed re"queſted to ſignify their opinion reſpecting the "adoption of the Bill to the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly." But the repreſentation muſt be made equal, before the voice either of the Repreſentatives, or of the counties, will be that of the people. Our hope is that neither of the former will, after due conſideration, eſpouſe the dangerous principle of the Bill. Should the event diſappoint us, it will ſtill leave us in full confidence that a fair appeal to the latter will reverſe the ſentence againſt our liberties.

BECAUSE, Finally, "The equal right of every "citizen to the free exerciſe of his religion according "to the dictates of conſcience," is held by the ſame tenure with all our other rights. If we recur to its origin, it is equally the gift of nature; if we weigh its importance, it cannot be leſs dear to us; if we conſult the "declaration of thoſe rights which per"tain to the good people of Virginia, as the baſis and "foundation of government §," it is enumerated with equal ſolemnity, or rather ſtudied emphaſis. Either then we muſt ſay, that the will of the Legiſlature is the only meaſure of their authority, and that in the plenitude of this authority, they may ſweep away all our fundamental rights; or that they are bound to leave this particular right untouched and ſacred: Either we muſt ſay, that they may controul the freedom of the preſs, may aboliſh the trial by jury, may ſwallow up the Executive and Judiciary Powers of the State; nay, that they may deſpoil us of our very right of ſuffrage, and erect themſelves into an independent and hereditary Aſſembly; or we muſt ſay, that they have no authority to enact into a law the Bill under conſideration. We the Subſcribers ſay, that the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth have no ſuch authority: And that no effort may be omitted on our part againſt ſo dangerous an uſurpation, we oppoſe to it this remonſtrance; earneſtly praying, as we are in duty bound, that the Supreme Lawgiver of the Univerſe, by illuminating thoſe to whom it is addreſſed, may on the one hand, turn their councils from every act which would affront his holy prerogative, or violate the truſt committed to them: And on the other, guide them into every meaſure which may be worthy of his bleſſing, may redound to their own praiſe, and may eſtabliſh more firmly the liberties, the proſperity and the happineſs of the Commonwealth.

§ *Preamble to the Declaration of Rights.*

LONDON, Auguſt 4.

THE viſit of the Prince Royal of Denmark to England, is poſitively fixed upon by the Daniſh court. It is certain that his Highneſs's object is to pay his devoirs to one of our illuſtrious Princeſſes.

August 16.

Copy of a letter from the Right Honorable Lord George Gordon, Preſident of the Proteſtant Aſſociation, to Joſeph Benedict Auguſtus, Emperor of Germany, and King of the Romans.

"SIR,

"IF you had paid due attention to the remarks I made on your ordinance againſt the Jews, on the 14th of March, 1782, and reverſed that ordinance accordingly, you and your ſubjects would not have been in ſuch a ſtate of diſtraction and plague as at this hour. I obſerved much meekneſs and forbearance towards you from that period till the 18th of September, 1783. (Notwithſtanding your hereditary Arch Treaſurer's domeſtics at the Court of London loaded me continually with reproaches, inſults and injuries, becauſe I loved the Jews.) A year and an half was ſufficient time for a man of your character, as to abilities and diſcernment, to make yourſelf maſter of the conſequences of thoſe remarks. I then had the honor to addreſs three different letters to Elias Lindo, Eſquire, and the Spaniſh and Portugueſe, and Nathan Salomon, Eſquire, and the German and Dutch Jews, requeſting thoſe rulers to ſubmit my beſt intended endeavours to the conſideration of Judah and the tribes of Iſrael, whitherſoever diſperſed over the whole world. In a very few days after, Providence, without any expence, brought two Greek gentlemen to my ſervice, between whom and me an Italian friend negociated, and they, at that time in Turkiſh habits, took ſolemn and kind charge of two large packets of politics, under my hand and ſeal, directed to ACHMET IV. Grand Seignior, the preſent wiſe Sultan on the throne of Turkey, who was recommended to me by a Scots Chieftain. The Greeks undertook to deliver my letter into the Sultan's own hands. Theſe letters contained my ſentiments and advice concerning the governments and characters of the leading men in Europe and America, and ſtirring up Conſtantinople, Egypt and all Judea, againſt the Spaniſh and Portugueſe inquiſitions, and the Italian religion, and againſt your tyrannical aggreſſions in Holland, and againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia's uncivilized depredations in Turkey. Yeſterday I had the honor to communicate theſe circumſtances to Monſieur de Lyden, Envoy Extraordinary, de leurs Hautes Puiſſances, at the Dutch hotel, in Hereford-ſtreet, and to preſs his Excellency, in the moſt endearing expreſſions that occurred to me, to take eſpecial care that as advantageous terms of peace with Amſterdam ſhall be obtained from you, as Algiers have accepted from the King of Spain. I am, indeed, truly ſorry I can ſay nothing more agreeable and comfortable to you at preſent; but if you will turn to me, I will turn to you. I am under vows to the Proteſtant Aſſociation, who choſe me for their Preſident, and am indiſpenſably bound to be honeſt to them, and no human power can diſſolve the obligation. If it is true what we hear of you, that you are afraid of being poiſoned by the Italian Prieſts in your own houſe, fly to the hotel of Comte Waſſenaar, and Baron Van Leiden, the Dutch Deputies, and lodge with them, and you will be as ſafe and happy as Rahab was with Joſhua's ſpies in Jericho. I find the Dutch Ambaſſador here a very good ſort of a man: And I may almoſt dare venture to aſſure your Imperial Highneſs that the Republic has alſo ſent agreeable and right hearted men to Vienna, to lead your Majeſty into the ways of peace. Praying that the living God, the King of the Jews, may open your eyes to ſee the preſent truth.

I am, Sir,
With due eſtimation,
Your ſincere friend,
And humble ſervant,
G. GORDON."

Welbeck-ſtreet, London, Aug. 10, 1785.

NEW-YORK, November 4.

The late requiſition from Congreſs, connected with two former ones, makes complete proviſion for the payment of the whole of the intereſt of the domeſtic debt of the United States. It is therefore to be hoped that theſe proviſions, together with that of the land ordinance, will enhance the credit of public ſecurities, as they certainly reſt on ſubſtantial funds.

The poverty of the general treaſury, the reluctance with which the Legiſlatures levy, and the unwillingneſs of the people to pay taxes, together with an uſual urgency, in the domeſtic creditors to recover their public debts, ſeem to precipitate us to a novelty of meaſures, the conſequences of which are to be dreaded, becauſe they are altogether unknown.

When the ſubject of extending American manufactures is ſuggeſted to our Legiſlatures, many perſons approve it, but with a ſerious ſhake of the head, have replied, 'we are yet too young.' This was another argument made uſe of when we firſt oppoſed Great-Britain; we were then 'too young to reſiſt'—Their armies and navy were held forth as too terrible for the young Americans to encounter—and if the virtuous ſons of America had then been influenced by ſuch ſuggeſtions, we might now have been ſhackled by Britain, and ſtrippling, as we were, have been long ſince grey in miſery. If we are 'too young' for manufactures, we are too young for our independence; for an independent nation, to depend wholly on the ſupplies of others, for their cloathing and every other manufacture, is quite a political ſoleciſm; ſuch a people may pleaſe themſelves with ſounds, and their independence like a child's rattle, may tickle their fancy. 'We muſt grow more numerous before we can manufacture,' cries another. Let ſuch perſons conſider, that our wants are only in proportion to our numbers—'Population produces manufactures,' cries another: But this is a miſtaken hypotheſis. I rather ſuppoſe that manufactures will increaſe population. When manufacturers are encouraged in America, emigration from Europe will increaſe; and numberleſs manufacturers would be induced to come among us. But what encouragement has the induſtrious mechanic to leave his buſineſs in Europe to ſtarve in this country, while he is waiting for us to 'become more populous?'—Encourage our manufactures, and we ſhall ſoon find ourſelves ſufficiently populous. All nations but the Americans know the value and abilities of America; we have thoſe reſources within ourſelves which no other nation can boaſt: But crampt by our own humiliating ideas, we totter about like infants, afraid to venture beyond the length of our leading-ſtrings. If heaven had not bleſſed us with every advantage collectively, which other nations are only poſſeſſed of ſeparately, we ſhould become, by puſillanimity and irreſolution, the moſt contemptible people on earth. But bountiful Nature has put us above thoſe misfortunes, into which our own folly would involve us, and in ſpite of ourſelves, yields ſpontaneouſly every national reſource we can aſk for or even think of. How have other nations flouriſhed? Not by folding up their arms, and crying with a diſponding voice, we cannot help ourſelves! Or backwarding every attempt by ſaying, ſtop till we grow older. No, youth is the time for exertion and enterpriſe, in the political as well as the natural conſtitution: The ſeeds muſt be ſown in infancy, and they will be rooted in age. Pray when are we to begin our manufactures? Some ſay, 'not till time ſhall have rolled, perhaps many centuries over our duſt, and that of our poſterity:' For this reaſon, becauſe the poor manufacturers of Europe are obliged to live upon what our brutes would ſcarcely taſte. If ſuch abject poverty muſt be the portion of a manufacturing people, America muſt rue the day when they are in a ſituation to begin them: But I would rather query, whether ſuch numbers of miſerable beings, 'immerſed in the deadly ſhades of manufacturing houſes,' if they could find employ in America, would not readily come over into a country, where brutes were more ſumptuouſly fed than themſelves, in their preſent ſituation? America, thus luxuribus and bountiful, would intice ſuch emigrants. Upon the whole, the commerce, manufactures, and agriculture of America, are objects of the greateſt moment. They require every attention to promote them: We hope the ſeveral States will deliberate with firmneſs. We in this State can ſafely truſt the weighty concerns of our Government with our political fathers: Knowing, that in all their proceedings, the public good will be the ſtandard of their deciſions.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.

The ſhip Rambler, Capt. M'Comb, arrived at Beverly, N. E. the 22 ult. in 54 days from Cadiz. As he was going into the laſt mentioned port, on his outward bound paſſage from Beverly, he was met by two Algerine galiots, from one of which he was hailed, and aſked where he was from, and what was his cargo? He anſwered, from Cork, and laden with Newfoundland fiſh. The Algerine then told him to ſhew his colours, when, having Engliſh ones, he immediately hoiſted them. This proving ſatisfactory to the pirates, they ſuffered him to proceed, without boarding him.

Extract of a letter (received by Captain M'Comb) from a merchant in Cadiz, to a gentleman in Beverly, dated Auguſt 25, 1785.

"You no doubt have heard of the havock done upon our coaſts, by the Algerines, ſince the truce between them and the Spaniards. A brig from Boſton, to this place, laden with flour and lumber, has, I underſtand, been carried into Algiers: and a ſhip belonging to New-York, homeward bound from Liſbon, with ſalt, and taken off the Weſtern-Iſlands, has likewiſe been ſent here, a prize to one of their cruiſers. Capt. M'Comb I hope may be fortunate enough in not falling in with any of them, particularly as he goes ſo far under the protection of a Portugueſe man of war and a frigate, which have come here to convoy ſome of their ſhips, detained here."

We are informed that the New-York ſhip, mentioned in the above extract, was drove aſhore by the Algerines, on a ſmall iſland, at the entrance of the Straits, where they left her. She was afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by a number of Spaniards, got off, and by them carried into Cadiz. The information therefore, of her being ſent into that port

as a prize to an Algerine cruiſer, is ſuppoſed to be a miſtake.

An Engliſh veſſel, carried into Algiers on ſuſpicion of being an American, and there releaſed, arrived at Cadiz the day before Capt. M'Comb ſailed. The Captain informed, that a ſchooner, Captain Smith, from Boſton, and a brig from ſome other port on the continent, were carried into Algiers, and the crews ſold at auction, before he ſailed.

NOVEMBER 5.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, July 29.

"Laſt week, as a Portugueſe armed veſſel was convoying ſeveral ſhips from Liſbon, bound up the Mediterranean, ſhe was attacked in the Straits of Gibraltar by an Algerine frigate of 28 guns, and full of men. After a deſperate and bloody engagement of nine glaſſes, the Portugueſe veſſel was forced to ſtrike to the Barbarians, who, though victorious, had above 100 men killed, beſides a vaſt number wounded, 19 of whom died the next day. All the ſhips in the convoy made their eſcape during the conflict, and got clear off. The Portugueſe Captain was unfortunately killed in the heat of the action with a lance, as he was making a ſtroke with his ſabre againſt an Algerine Lieutenant, who was coming up the ſhip's ſide, at the head of 60 men. Notwithſtanding this fatal accident, the Portugueſe cleared the decks of the enemy, who were killed, as were alſo their fierce and daring leader; yet this horrid carnage did not prevent a ſecond boarding, which was received with equal bravery by the gallant crew, who being at laſt overpowered were compelled to ſubmit to theſe terrible marauders."

Nov. 7. The great variety of accounts from the different parts of the new ſettled country weſtward, ſays a correſpondent, demonſtrate the many perils and dangers which the adventurers have and are continually experiencing. The ſavages ſeem not even to hint at a declared oppoſition to the new ſettlers, but appear to be in general of a peaceful diſpoſition; they are, however, as deceitful as barbarous, for the very party that profeſſes the greateſt friendſhip to day, will burn your houſe and murder you to-morrow. It is thought upon the whole, that as their numbers increaſe, they will be able to defy the plundering parties; and by their laudable induſtry in cultivating the rich and fertile ſoil of the weſtern hemiſphere, will change its proſpect from a ſavage wilderneſs, to a civilized field that ſhall bloſſom like the roſe.

NOVEMBER 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to a merchant in New-York, dated Aug. 22, 1785.

"Two American ſhips have been taken by the Algerines within this twelve or fourteen days. One of them a ſhip from St. Ubes for Boſton, taken well to the weſtward; the other a ſhip from Boſton for this port, captured on this coaſt. The former of which the Turks a few nights ago ran on ſhore, a few leagues from this place; the latter having three men that proved themſelves to be Britiſh ſubjects, by having proper certificates, claimed the protection of the Engliſh Conſul, who procured their enlargement; the fate of the others are much to be pitied, more ſo than if they had fallen into the hands of the Moors, who are counted far more civilized."

ALEXANDRIA, November 17.

On Saturday the 5th Inſtant, was read in the Pennſylvania Aſſembly, a Meſſage from the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council, ſtating that they had received a Petition from thirty-five Natives of China and Bengal, ſetting forth, that they had been compelled by Force of Arms to aſſiſt in navigating ſrom Batavia to Baltimore the Pallas, Capt. O'Donnel; that they had been unjuſtly and ſeverely treated on the Voyage; that they had come to this City, in hopes of being able to return to their native Country with Capt. Truxton; that they have been diſappointed in their Expectations: They therefore pray ſuch Relief may be granted them as ſhall be ſeen fit.—The Preſident and Council, remarking on the above, obſerve, that it is highly neceſſary, theſe People may not have cauſe to conceive a well-founded Prejudice againſt this Country: They had, therefore, come to two Reſolutions on the Subject: Of which one was, to tranſmit their Petition to the Governor of Maryland, with a requeſt to make Inquiry into the Charges contained in it, and if it ſhould appear, that they had been aggrieved, to order that Juſtice be done them: The other Reſolution was, that the General Aſſembly of this State be applied to, to make in the Interim ſuch proviſion of Food and Clothing for them, as Circumſtances might require.

His Excellency William Livingſton, Eſq; is re-elected Governor of the State of New-Jerſey.—And the Hon. Lambert Cadwalader, John Cleves Symmes, and Joſiah Hornblower, Eſquires, are choſen Delegates to repreſent that State in Congreſs for the enſuing Year.

Yeſterday Morning a Fire broke out in Mr. Adam's Bake-Houſe, which burnt with great violence; but by the timely and active Exertions of the Inhabitants, it was with Difficulty extinguiſhed.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Brig Alexandria, J. Watkins, from Liverpool; Schooner Eagle, B. Bowers, Jamaica; Sloop Surpriſe, J. T. Brooks, Surinam; Brig Jane, M. Turner, Turks-Iſland; Sloop Betſy, S. Jackſon, Providence; Schooner Lottery, Z. Man, Baltimore.

Cleared Outwards. None.

COFFEE-HOUSE AND TAVERN.

MRS. BALL, begs leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and her FRIENDS in particular, that ſhe has removed from Annapolis to this town, and has taken that elegant and convenient houſe, fronting on Market and South ſtreets, which was lately occupied by Major Brown, where ſhe has opened a COFFEE-HOUSE and TAVERN.

As ſhe is deſirous to obtain the approbation and encouragement of her friends, ſhe has made ſuch additions and regulations as will render her COFFEE-HOUSE extremely convenient to all MERCANTILE GENTLEMEN, while TRAVELLERS may be accommodated in the beſt manner, ſhe having provided excellent ſtabling and a good hoſtler.

She returns her ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen who were ſo good as to favor her with their company, when ſhe formerly reſided here, and hopes they will indulge her with a continuance of their cuſtom, aſſuring both them and the public at large, that every endeavour ſhall be uſed to give general ſatisfaction.

Baltimore, November 11, 1785.

AS ſeveral of the Subſcribers to the Alexandria Academy have neglected to ſettle with the Treaſurer, the demands on him are now ſo preſſing that there is a neceſſity for all delinquents to call on him without delay and ſettle their reſpective balances; and as it may not be generally underſtood that by a late regulation, conſiderable privileges is expected to attend every five pounds ſubſcribed, thoſe who have not qualified themſelves for the advantage alluded to, ought by all means to call on the Treaſurer and augment their ſubſcriptions.—In the mean time the ſubſcription will continue open in the hands of the Treaſurer, for all thoſe who wiſh to encourage this uſeful and generous undertaking, until the firſt of January next, when the building will be finiſhed and the different tutors open their ſchools.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1785.

Ewan M'Lean,

Taylor from Edinburgh,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he carries on his buſineſs in its different branches at the houſe of Mrs. Shaw, on Royal and Queen ſtreets, where any gentlemen who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend on their work being done in the beſt manner, in the neweſt faſhion, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alexandria, Nov. 17, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, Eſq; deceaſed, for dealings at Neubro and Occoquan furnaces, are requeſted to ſettle their reſpective accounts by the firſt day of January next, thoſe who do not attend to this notice will be ſued immediately after that date.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Neubro, Nov. 15, 1785.

WHEREAS I was compelled in the month of Auguſt laſt to give a bond to Mr. JOHN DUNDAS, payable on the 13th day of July next, for three hundred pounds, Virginia currency, with two gentlemen of this place as ſecurity, in order to obtain a valuable property then in his hands: I therefore forewarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of the ſame, as it was fraudulently obtained, and will not be paid unleſs recovered by a due courſe of law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1785.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN and child; alſo to be let on ground-rent forever, a LOT of ground on King-ſtreet, between Fairfax and Water ſtreets, with a ſouth front.—For terms inquire of

ROBERT ALLISON.

Alexandria, Nov. 17, 1785.

Found this morning in the Commons near this town, A MAN's SADDLE.—The owner is deſired to apply to the Subſcriber, pay expences and take it away.

JOHN THOMAS.

Alexandria, Nov. 14, 1785.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's ſtore laſt week, a piece of yard-wide Iriſh linen, marked as follows, trunk 33—60, 2/10 ſterling. Any perſon who will give information of the thief, ſhall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN SWIFT and CO.

Alexandria, Nov. 17, 1785.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Saturday the 19th inſtant, will be ſold at the Vendue-Store,

A VARIETY of WET and DRY GOODS, conſiſting of rum in hogſheads and barrels, ſugars, cloths, linens, calamancoes, coarſe ſtockings, calicoes, hats, womens' ſhoes, a quantity of cordage, and green, hyſon and bohea teas; alſo a bale of damaged coatings, ſaid to be ſold for the benefit of underwriters.

And on Monday the 21ſt inſtant, will be ſold, and rented, ſeveral LOTS of GROUND on Queen and Waſhington ſtreets, ſix LOTS on Oronoko and Alfred ſtreets, ſome on Prince-ſtreet, between Water and Union ſtreets, ſome on Fairfax-ſtreet, beautifully ſituated, and a few on Wilkes-ſtreet.

S. ARELL, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, Nov. 17, 1785.

☞ For private ſale, very low, a chariot, a Negro boy, and a quantity of ſtone.

FOR L'ORIENT.

THE Ship UNION, commanded by Capt. GILES SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take tobacco on freight for L'Orient at 40 livres per hogſhead, to the addreſs of Meſſrs. J. J. Berard and Co.—The ſhip is perfectly ready to take in, is a fine new ſtrong veſſel, with good accommodations for paſſengers. HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1785.

FOR St. EUSTATIUS.

THE Brig MARTHA, SAMUEL HARPER, Maſter, now in this harbour, will ſail for St. Euſtatia about the 6th of December, and to return here again. She has good accommodations for paſſengers, and would take in freight for that Iſland, with liberty of conſignment, and bring back the neat proceeds. For terms apply to RICHARD CONWAY.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1785.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship HAZARD, Capt. THOMAS NEW, burthen 450 hogſheads of tobacco, upon liberty of conſignment, and will ſail by the middle of December, one half of her cargo being engaged. The Hazard is a new Britiſh-built ſhip, with a Mediterranean paſs.—For freight, or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, Meſſrs. SMITH, YOUNG and HYDE, Fredericksburg, Mr. HUGH CAMPBELL, Hobb's-Hole, Mr. JAMES DUNLAP, Port-Royal, or JOSIAH WATSON, Eſq; Alexandria.

For ſale on board the ſaid ſhip, a quantity of CORDAGE aſſorted, two TOP-CHAIRS and a PHAETON, HARDWARE, and ſundry other goods, for which good crop-tobacco will be taken in payment.

Port-Royal, Virginia, October 26, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

Jamaica ſpirits, ditto Mahogany, brandy, pimento, fine table ſalt of the beſt kind, and a few barrels of limes.—Inquire of DANIEL ROBERDEAU, at his warehouſe.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1785.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about 17 years of age, is very active, and has been brought up to wait and tend on a table.—He is very honeſt and ſold for no fault.—The terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof.

Alexandria, Nov. 17, 1785.

TO BE RENTED,

For one year, or longer, as may be agreed on,

ONE large lower ROOM of a three-ſtory brick houſe, accommodated with a fire-place, and well calculated for a wholeſale or retail ſtore. Alſo, the two upper ſtories of the ſame houſe, containing FOUR ROOMS with a fire-place in each, well calculated for an extenſive mercantile concern.—The houſe is on the ſame general plan, and under the ſame range and roof as Mr. Watſon's ſtore and warehouſe.—With theſe apartments is to be rented one-half of Harper and Watſon's commodious WHARF, to the pier-head.—For terms, which will be found reaſonable, apply to

ISAAC RAWLINGS.

Alexandria, Nov. 17, 1785.

RAN away from the Ship Charming Peggy at George-Town, on the 12th inſtant, the two following ſailors: PETER GEAL, a ſtout well-made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and GEORGE DICK, a ſhort well-made fellow.—They took with them a cheſt and bed.—Whoever will take up the ſaid fellows and ſecure them in gaol, or deliver them on board the ſaid ſhip, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either.

CHRISTIAN HENRY RUTHER.

George-Town, Nov. 16, 1785.

POETRY.

On ſeeing a ROSE *in* OCTOBER.

"THRICE happy flower, what heavenly aid
Supports thy ſtrength, while others fade?
What quickening ſpirit makes thee blow,
While all thy ſiſters droop below?
Sure there's a ſpark of heavenly flame,
That ſhoots its warmth throughout thy frame;
Some inborn eſſence moſt refin'd,
Some genial virtue good and kind,
That makes thy bluſhing beauties blow,
And thy melliſluous ſweets to flow;
That gives new life and rears thy head,
When all thy beauteous race lie dead.

Thou, charming roſe! Art now moſt rare,
And would'ſt be quite beyond compare:
But that my Delia, but that ſhe,
Is lovely, fair, and ſweet like thee:
Like thee, when other beauties pine,
She glows with virtue, and ſhall ſhine;
Deep in the heart the bleſſing lies,
The ſpark divine that never dies;
Which (when the froſt of age invades
When on her cheek thy picture fades)
Shall give new grace, new life, new air,
And make her eminently fair."

THE public are hereby moſt reſpectfully informed, that Mr. GEORGE M'CANDLESS's well known tavern, in Gay-ſtreet, will be reſigned by him in the courſe of this week, and on Monday the 7th day of November inſtant, will be opened by the Subſcriber, who takes the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting them, as well as the gentlemen, in particular, who uſed that houſe, that he is determined to conduct the ſame in a manner which (he humbly hopes) cannot poſſibly fail of obtaining their approbation. Having been for the laſt four years employed in the buſineſs of the above tavern, induced many of its principal cuſtomers to ſolicit his undertaking it on his own account, which he means to do, and continue the ſame well-provided table and accommodations, in all reſpects, as they were uſed to in that noted houſe.

JAMES STUART.

Baltimore, Nov. 1, 1785.

Juſt imported in the Alexandria, Captain Watkins, from Liverpool, and the Johanna Florentina, Captain Norwood, from Dublin, by

Jeſſe Taylor,

A LARGE aſſortment of Mancheſter goods, Iriſh linens, ſtamped ditto, and cottons, which, with thoſe goods he has on hand, he will ſell on reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, tobacco, wheat, flour or flaxſeed.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1785.

TO BE LET,

THE STORE, Cellar and Counting-room, lately occupied by Meſſrs. Randle Mitchell and Son, on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite the Court-Houſe, it is an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, either in the wholeſale or retail line.—The whole are in good order and may be entered upon immediately.—For terms apply to WILLIAM HERBERT.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1785.

Juſt arrived in the Brigantine Alexandria, John Watkins, Maſter, from Liverpool,

A Quantity of SALT, COALS and DRY-GOODS, which are to be ſold by WILLIAM BUDDICOM, at Mr. Andrew Wales's.—The ſaid veſſel is to be CHARTERED to any port in Europe, but would give a preference to Liverpool, ſhe being fully intended for a conſtant trader to that port.—She is a new Britiſh built veſſel with a Mediterranean paſs of the neweſt cut.—For terms apply to ſaid Buddicom.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1785.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 21ſt inſtant, at Addiſon's Ferry, oppoſite Alexandria,

SEVERAL valuable mares, horſes, fillies and colts, moſt of them blooded, amongſt which are a full blooded mare in foal by Mr. Hall's Eclipſe, a colt three years old by the Arabian, one ditto two years old by Col. Loyd's Traveller, one ditto one year old by Union, all out of the above mare; a filly three years old by General Cadwallader's Bajazet, a genteel ſaddle-horſe four years old, and a pair of well matched carriage horſes; there will be 25 or 30 in all; alſo a chariot with harneſs for four horſes.—Three years credit will be given, bond and ſecurity required, and the intereſt regularly to be paid, or the indulgence to be forfeited.

HENRY ROZER.

Notley-Hall, Nov. 9, 1785.

Randle Mitchell and Son.

Have removed their ſtore from Fairfax-ſtreet to King-ſtreet, the ſixth door from the corner of Fairfax-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the alley which leads from King-ſtreet to the Court-Houſe, where they have for ſale, either by wholeſale or retail, at the very loweſt prices, for caſh or country produce,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of moſt kinds of DRY-GOODS, linens, woollens, ſtuffs, cutlery, ironmongery, hoſiery and haberdaſhery ſuitable for the ſeaſon, alſo, rums, ſugars, wines, molaſſes, teas, dying ſtuffs, window-glaſs, ſoap, coffee, pepper, ginger, allſpice, China, queen's, glaſs, and earthen ware, ſaddlery, &c.

Alexandria, October 27, 1785.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

For Liſbon and back again,

A GOOD veſſel with a Mediterranean paſs of the neweſt cut, that will carry from 4 to 5000 buſhels. Her cargo is ready to be put on board immediately.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

By ROBERT ALLISON,

A few Barrels of choice HERRINGS.

Alexandria, November 2, 1785.

I WILL ſell on low terms, for caſh, produce, or a ſhort credit, the LOT and STORE on Fairfax-ſtreet which I at preſent occupy.——Alſo, a valuable LOT in Dumfries, on which is a large brick HOUSE with other improvements.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Alexandria, November 3, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and Lot, ſituated

on Prince-ſtreet, near Capt. Harper's Wharf.—The houſe is new and was intended for a ſtore, and is a moſt excellent ſtand for a retailer.—The lot is 20 feet front and 88 feet back.—For terms apply to

THOMAS TOBIN.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1785.

I have for ſale 2000 acres

of LAND, on Cliſty-Creek in Kentucky, within five miles of a ſtation, the quality of which I have certified by ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in that country, who are well acquainted with it.—It has been patented near twelve months.—I will exchange it for Negroes or any ſaleable property.—My terms are ONE DOLLAR per acre.

ALEXANDER SKINNER.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1785.

George-Town, October 25, 1785.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing any bonds of mine which I paſſed to HENRY YOST for a brick houſe he ſold to me in this town laſt ſpring, having underſtood ſince he had made it over to Mr. Ninian Beall Magruder before he ſold it to me, I being determined to pay no more until my title to the houſe is made good by ſaid Yoſt.

ALEXANDER DOYLE.

On Tueſday the 13th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder on the premiſes,

A LEASE for four years of that beautiful and excellent place called Giſborough, lying in Prince-George's County, at the mouth of the Eaſtern-Branch of Potomack, 3 miles from Alexandria, 6 from George-Town and 10 from Bladenſburg, with ten working Negroes for the ſaid term of four years, with ſtock of every kind, and corn and fodder ſufficient for the maintenance of the ſaid Negroes and ſtock for one year. There is about 200 buſhels of wheat ſowed on the land, the ſoil of the firſt quality, either for farming or planting, a good fiſhery, and the greateſt plenty of wild fowl. At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to public ſale, about fifteen Negroes, conſiſting of men, women, children, boys and girls, a waggon and team, ſeveral horſes, amongſt which are ſome valuable mares and colts, one of which is full blooded, 4 years old next ſpring, and upwards of 15 hands high, got by the Arabian. One year's credit will be given for the Leaſe, three months credit for one-third of the purchaſe-money of the Negroes and horſes, and one year for the other two-thirds. Ten per cent. will be deducted for ready-money for the laſt payment, and all kinds of certificates will be taken at their paſſing value.

☞ I have about 3 or 400 barrels of Indian-corn which I will ſell for ready-money only.

WILLIAM BAYLY.

George-Town, October 28, 1785.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

One Hundred Negroes are

wanted on hire for the uſe of the Potomack Company, for each of whom there will be an allowance of twenty pounds, Virginia currency, per ann. alſo clothe them, pay their levies and furniſh them with rations, viz. one pound of ſalt pork, one pound and a quarter of ſalt beef, or one pound and a half of freſh beef or mutton and a ſufficiency of bread each day; and alſo a reaſonable quantity of ſpirits when neceſſary.—It is expected the Negroes will be good and able working hands, and that they will come well clothed, or to be ſupplied with what may be deficient, which is to be ſtopped out of the next year's clothing.—Application is to be made to Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE in Alexandria, or to Mr. JAMES RUMSEY, the principal ſuperintendant of the work, who are authoriſed to contract for them.

By order of the Board of Preſident and Directors,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

In Fee-Simple,

A VERY valuable LOT, advantageouſly ſituated on Prince-ſtreet—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Nov. 2, 1785.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the plantation of the Subſcriber oppoſite to Alexandria, on Monday the 28th inſt. if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of Negroes of different ages and ſexes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, horſes, a variety of houſehold furniture, and one half of a new flat, between 30 and 40 hogſheads burthen.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above 25 s. upon their giving bond and good ſecurity.——All perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, will, by diſcharging their accounts, much oblige their humble ſervant,

SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, Executrix.

Prince-George's County, Maryland, Nov. 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

On very moderate terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Two Lots of Ground, in

fee-ſimple, beautifully ſituated on Pitt-ſtreet, with many advantages, which, with the terms, may be known, by inquiring at the Printing-Office.

October 27, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituated on Market and King ſtreets in the town of Leeſburg and near the Court-houſe.—The Lot contains 211 feet front on Market-ſtreet, and 105 feet front on King-ſtreet.—The houſe is two ſtories, 40 feet by 30, has two rooms and a parlour on the lower floor, and four lodging rooms on the ſecond floor, with fire-places to each, a kitchen, ſtable and other out-houſes. The ſituation is equal to any in the town of Leeſburg for either a retail ſtore or any kind of buſineſs.—Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer, may, if not agreeable to take the whole of the Lot, have it divided. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HEREFORD.

Alexandria, November 3, 1785.

On Tueſday the 20th of December next, will be ſold at public ſale at Mattox-Bridge, Weſtmoreland County,

SUNDRY valuable SLAVES, amongſt whom are ſeveral houſe-carpenters; alſo, men, women, boys and girls. Six months credit, on bond and approved ſecurity, will be given the purchaſers.

October 27, 1785. CATHARINE JETT.

WAS taken up in the Borough of Wincheſter on the 2d inſt. a Negro Man, named MICHAEL, who is now confined in gaol; alſo a dark bay horſe which was found in his cuſtody. They anſwer the deſcription of a man and horſe adverti ſed in the Alexandria paper of the 13th inſt. by Clement Hill. The owner is deſired to come or ſend for him and the horſe, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN DONALDSON.

Wincheſter, October 18, 1785.

To be ſold, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of Blank Books, conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Caſh-Books, Letter-Books, &c. &c. Alſo, Stoughton's Bitters, Anderſon's Pills, Daffy's Elixir, Balſam of Honey, Squire's Elixir, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, &c. &c. &c.

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